## THE STROKE THAT TELLS.

A BIG DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SCIEN-TIFIC ROWING AND GO AS YOU PLEASE.

Reviewing the Work of Some of the Crews

Athetic Club of the schentile stroke, which has searced for them the championship of America.

In order to understand a comparison between the national regattas of England and America it is necessary to know the different conditions of cometition which prevail in the two countries. The America Rowing Association of Gost Britain is an organization similar to the National Association of America. Its object is to mainta in the stand rd of america its object is to mainta in the stand rd of america to comparison to the National Association of America try-three oremost cluis, while forty out of the fifty chief regattas in England and Ireland are held under ts rules. The most important of these are the laws of bost racing, which differently slightly from those drawa up in 1872 by a meeting of prominent amateurs in London, and which were adopted also by the American Association of the amateur that the difference between the two countries is shown. In England the manual laborer, skilled and unskilled and those engaged in menial duties, are inorigible. This discrimination naturally meets with criticism, in America and it is unfortunate that Englishmen are able to refer with a reference to the recent legislation of the American Association, whereby college men are practically put into the same energory in which mechanics, artisans, and others a e placed in England. The rules regarding profess onal oarsmen are common to the two countries, but semi-profession dism. which is so carefully cuarded against in the American delinition, is not noticed in the English rules.

The Helley regatta was established in 1839, and has growe graduation in the american delinition is

of these races does not tend to excellence in the art of rowing. It practises a sculier in rapid starts only, and the winners of this event often got left in longer races. The double sculi race is more interesting. The American programme differs also in having a junior race for singles and one race only for eight cars. Taken altoxiber, however, the American programme is far better suited to the needs of the amateur rowing world than the English.

can programme is far better suited to the needs of the amateur rowing world than the English.

Of flity-three races for the champion eight cars. Oxford and Cambridge have won twon y-seven, one has been won by a provincial club, the floyal Chester, and the rest by clubs situated on the Thames River within a short distance of London. Publin University is the only club which has a journey of any distance to make. The entries this year numbered forty-four, representing eighteen clubs. At Washing on there were filty-one entries from twenty-six clubs. These were flity-one entries from twenty-six clubs. The were from San States and the District of Columbia, and there were three from Canada. Twenty-sine of the American entries were for single scull rases, compared to three at Henley, while four were for the eight-cared race, to eighteen at Henley.

Until 1886 the course at Henley was so, arranged that a wide bend o curred within a quarter of a mile of the finish. The stations were thus widely different in conditions, and there was a large element of chance in the ontests. The Columbia College crew, which won the Visitors Cup for code to cure cars in 1873, were handicapped by their station in mid-stream, but were able to take their opponents' was rat the half-mile flag and keep it. The dissitisfaction at the state of affairs became too great to resist, and in 1886 the course was shifted down stream, so that the finish is now at the bend. The course is straight, while the beats are prevented by a akes from using the slack water. The states contract the course to a with of 150 test only as that two hoats only r w together. The regatia excents over three days instead of two as in Accide. The length of the course is one mile 500 yards against stream. The recent area, 6 minutes 51 seconds; four oars, 7 minutes 37 seconds; nare as follows: Eight cars, 6 minutes 51 seconds; four cars, 7 minutes 37 seconds; nare as so lower and after the course had been changed.

The American course is 350 yards longer than Henley.

interest a possibility that Zimmerman may be the course had been changed. The American course is 350 yards longer than Henley.

The changing of the National regatta from lake to river, and from fresh to titled waters because it long intervals of time. If no considered we have the course in 150 yards longer than Henley.

The changing of the National regatta from lake to river, and from fresh to titled waters of the scoot of the same fresh to titled waters, could be found situated in a locality which would be much increased. It is a misoriume that washington does not qualify for the tenurem fits a to location, for the course of the much increased. It is a misoriume that Washington does not qualify for the tenurem fits a to location, for the corpes in the Fotome liver is a fine one. The world of the preliminary heats. The submessed water also allows more stemmers to tolow the races, and the standange in rowing of the following race. There is also room for any finish o one acceptant por room in which to disperse and architable helice the start of the following race. There is also room for any finish o one acceptant helicity and the consequence of the following race. There is also room for any finish o one acceptant helicity and the following race. There is also room in the following race. There is also room for any finish o one acceptant helicity and the following race. There is also room for any finish o one acceptant helicity and the following race and architable helicity he start of the following race. There is also room for any finish o one acceptant helicity and the following race. There is also room for any finish o one acceptant helicity and the following race. There is also room for any finish of the following race and architable helicity helicity and the following the foll

E. J. Giannini, number 6, was the only one who rowed in the erew of 1889, which met the Atlantas in a match on the Harlem River, and were beaten by 11½ seconds. The rowing of the Farmount and Columbia grews was poor compared to that of the New York Athetics, whose average was 14 pounds only, and who had they rowed in the same style, would have been left honelessly behind. The race was stubbornly contested throughout, and ended in one of the most sensational linishes ever seen.

Extreming the Work of Some of the Crews at the National Regarts—The New York Athiests Chub's Sciendid Existitute.

The Healey Regarts as it Compared with American Regarts as it Compared with American Regarts as it Compared with American Regarts as it Compared for the New York Athiests Chub was received and the National Regarts as it Compared for the New York Athiests Chub was received and the National Regarts as it Compared for the New York Athiests Chub was received and the National Regarts as the Polity of the New York Athiests Chub was received and the National Regarts as the Polity of the National Regarts and the National Regarts and

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lishmen are able to retort with a reference to the recent lexistation of the American Association, whereby college men are practically put into the same category in which mechanical put into the same category in which mechanics and others a e placed in England. This rules recent is not an experiment of the same category in which mechanics and others as e placed in England. This rules recent is not a control of the two countries, but semi-process of the time travels 170 miles to reach common to the two countries, but semi-process and in the two countries, but semi-process and in the two countries, but semi-process and the process of the time travels 170 miles to reach the two countries, but semi-process and the process and countries, but semi-process the two countries, but semi-process the two countries, but semi-process and the travels 170 miles to reach the two countries, but semi-process and two countries, but semi-process and the two countries, but semi-process and the travels in the world in the travels in the

swarms with craft of all sizes and descriptions. On one shore the river is lined with moored barges afloat and picnio parties on land, and on the other shore runs the public nath, which is crowded with those who follow the races. Barely twenty-four hours elapse from the last race before all have disappeared, and Henley relapses into its usual torpor.

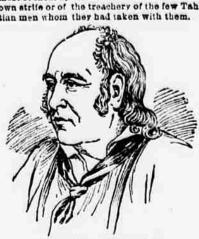
The task of keeping the course clear is naturally a difficult one where space is so limited. The latest plan is to riga warning on electric bells fixed on stakes at intervals along the course a short time before each race. Formerly the course was patrolled by rowboats, manned with watermen arrayed in the red course as short time before each race. Formerly the course was patrolled by rowboats, manned with watermen arrayed in the red conts and insignia of their freed in from apprenticeship. There are two umpires, one an Oxford, the other a Cambridge man, both famous old carsinen, who divide the work between them. They have a small, but fast-going steamer, which carries a few members of the press, lits the only steamer allowed to accompany the races. The other members of the press have special accommodation in the grant stand, where a good view of the course and finish can be had.

Washington has all the qualities for so many realizes of a National Canital, both visible and sentimental, must inevitably make a great impression, but more impressive and whose auspleas the regatta was held, could not have partformed their duries with better success, nor could they have more effectively maintained their high reputation for hospitality.

BICYCLE AGAINST TROITE:

## BICYCLE AGAINST TROITE !

The Difference Between the Fleetest Wheelman and the Fastest Horse. Bloycle riders take the greatest interest in the marvellous exhibition of Arthur Zimmerman in making the half mile at Springheld. Mass. Thursday, in the phenomenally wonderful time of 1 minute 6 4.5 reconus. As there is a possibility that Zimmerman may beat this time before the month runs out, the interest is at white heat. One feature of his



of which we have had no details I necount for many years. The islanders are said to be fonder of Americans than of the British, whose protection they enjoy. They, however, have good reason to entertain the kindlest feelings toward Queen Victoria. Here are extracts from Miss Young's letters:

PITCAIRN'S LONELY ROCK.

LETTING FROM A DEFINITY TOUNG WO.

MAY WHO DESCRIESS LETTER TREES.

The Means and Occupations of the Seath Property of the West Control of the Peach Property of the West Control of the West Control of the Peach Property of the West Control of the West Con

CAPE COD'S CRANBERRIES.

Pleasures of the Harvest for the Young Men and Women Thereabout.

CHATHAM. Care Cod. Sept. 12.-It will be a merry and busy time among the sunny sand knoils of Cape Cod next week, for then about

token by their Christian names. For that This may be a their strong me more failt. The provision of the control of the control

leans and San Francisco. Glowing pictures of the prairie chickens, turkeys, partridges, saloons of those towns have been painted to



THE IMPECUNIOUS DUDE.

make envious the less fortunate deadheads of the East, and it has been generally believed that New York was far behind in catering to the appetites of those who are willing to pay for drink, but not for solid food. Within the in this respect. Some of the up-town horels now present dishes in their free lunch departments dainty enough for the most critical epi-



CALLING FOR MORE

cures, and while the impecunious dudes are looked after in this pleasing fashion, the poor man has not been neglected. In fact, even New Orleans and San Francisco can hardly compete with the enterprising Broadway caterer who has just opened a free lunch de-partment for the poor man in the neighbor-hood of Fulton street. THE SUN recently con-tained this advertisement:

W ANTRD-10 000 men to eat steamed soft clams and Rhode Island clam chowder, with green corn; the Live and Let Live, established 1835. Some days afterward, at noon, a reporter follows: a growd of men into the saloon indicated. There is a regular restaurant attached to it, but only a few of those who entered stop-



ped there. At the left of the entrance was a counter, on which were a number of chafing dishes and cans. Two men stood behind the counter. They were the conventional white caps, coats, and aprons of the chef. Their caps, coats, and aprons of the chef. Their caps, coats, and aprons of the chef. Their caps, were awry, their coats sagged down, and their aprons were not stotless. They were husting like beavers to supply the demands of the hungry ones who stood before the counter. One was opening clams at a stam-engine rate of apeed, while the other was lavilug out soup and clam broth and neaping up plates with a number of appetring solids. Beveral waiters were scurrying away with these plates to a room partitioned off from the main part of the saloon and coming back with plies of empty dishes. Hang-PAVING THE WAY FOR LUNCH.



TWO SUBWAY MEN. ing on the wall at the side of the lunch counter was a large card bearing this legend:

Tomato Soup. Clam Broth.
Stewed Clams. Harbed Liver. Prankfort Faucages.
Baked Heans. Holled or Baked Macaroni. Hot Curn. The proprietor, a big man with a jolly face and a straw-colored moustache, remarked to the reporter that the establishment was managing to fill a few stomachs. He pointed to two barrels filled with empty clam shells as



CORN ON THE COB. evidence of his statement. The reporter peepel into the pots containing the various edibles mentioned in the bill of fare, and saw that everything leaked nice and whole ome. Then he followed the proprietor behind the screen, where some thirty or forty men were seated around hig tables cating and drinking. Others were seated at a long narrow counter, against the wall. Sait and respect sprinklers and vinegar and oil cruets were scattered at

FREE LUNCH VARIATIONS.

A ROONDAY SORNE IN A BROADWAY

BREE CELLAR.

A Good Lunch for Any One Who Comes,
Whether He Drinks or Not, so Loss as
He In the Tramp-Those Who Patronise
the Place and What the Lunch is Like.
From time to time stories appear about the
claborate free lunches which sladden the
hearts of the barroom frequenters of New Orleans and San Francisco. Glowing pictures of



Come in here any noon you will find clow room scarce. We vary the bill of fare frequently, so that our regular patrons won't set tired of the food. Claim broth is on tap here all day. We make it frosh every hour. Everything we serve is of the best and we den't work off any of the market's left over foodstaffs. Come in here, and I will show you our corn crib and vegetable room.

The reporter to lowed him into a liftle room where a man was basily engaged removing shacks from green corn. An enormous basin filled with the cleaned ears, white and freshlocking, stood before him. The patrons of the free lunch did not hesitare to order fromen by, this judicious expenditure of a nickel were able to secure a big lunchoon. The waiters



some travellers think the products are products are products and so the Indians have an occasional customer. Some interest makes aword had outstomer. Some interest makes aword had not been as the product is any content products and the products are content pro

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETES OBJECT

THEY WANT TO BE ALLOWED TO JOIN OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS. The Opposition to Their Doing So Comes

from Persons Who Ars Not Athletes -The Question to be Further Debated, The article in last Sunday's Sun concerning the advisability of allowing the control of athletics in the Young Men's Christian Association to remain wholly in the hands of officials of that organization has excited more than an ordinary amount of discussion. The advocates of the position at present taken by the Central Branch of Brooklyn in joining the Long Island League have held close to their opinions, and although sentiment is distinctly Y. M. C. A., still many members have gone over to their side. The fact is that the opposition comes mainly from men who are really not athletes, The athletes thomselves are naturally dearout of gaining outside recognition, and it is this desire which has driven them into the large local clubs. But the opponents, of the measure say that a man can not only do good Christian attletis work, but he can also gain outside honors as well. Only the extremists wish to keep a man from going outside. They cite the cases of Athlete Harry Morrell of the Harlem branch and of Oscar Pulvermiller of the Young Men's Institute. Both have recently won prize and the best athletic commendation. Morro Le que ai-ly, is well known outside of the Y. M. C. A., but they are both thorough in their loyalty to their respective branches, and the Christian

Association at large.

The sum of the whole matter is, however, that the joining of outside lengues and head clations by the Christian branches is directly opposed to Y. M. C. A. principles. When men go outside they trust to special qualities to bring them honors. The object of the pursical department is to develop a man's all-around abilities. The discussions which have been held upon the subject, and the maneness amount of interest taken therein, will winout question bring about a series of mee ang. At these meetings the question will be freely debated, and the chances are that special legislation will be required to settle the affair permanently.

meetion brang about a series of mee ains. He had not been shill in five ality as been as all the changes are that special legislation will be required to evite the adiat; the latest and the changes are that special legislation will be required to evite the adiat; the latest and the changes are that special legislation will be required to evite the adiat; the latest and the changes are that special legislation will be required to evite the adiat; the latest and the changes are that special legislation will be required to evite the adiat; the latest and the changes are to have been called the cause of the latest and the cause of the latest and the cause of the property was observing the scene a party of its memorane in and sat down at a table. Before they had given any order for limits the order to be members, so that they could be such as the property of the sour and then went through the bill of fare, some of them, in fact, repaining orders for certain dishes. They drank twice workers from the stores and plinting houses in the neighborhood. Not a few looked presperous and well able to patronize a regular restaurant for ton cents. There were no transported to the contract of the cont